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SUNDAY, MARCH 10, 1912.

## THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Through the mist and the fog of the  
political situation one fact looms large.  
For the first time in nearly sixteen  
years, during which period it has been  
wandering in the wilderness, the Demo-  
cratic party now has an opportunity to  
reach the promised land.

The Democratic organization went to  
pieces in 1896. It was hopelessly di-  
vided. On the one hand stood Grover  
Cleveland, obstinate as to his views, en-  
tertaining no spirit of compromise, de-  
termined that the party should go down  
to defeat rather than he would yield. On  
the other hand, Bryan led a large fol-  
lowing of believers in the free coin-  
age of silver and many advanced the-  
ories of government. The split in the  
party was fatal. To-day the situation  
is reversed. It is the Republican  
party which is rent in twain. The Re-  
publicans are quarreling among them-  
selves. Their internal warfare grows  
more bitter every day. The Democrats  
are reasonably harmonious, displaying  
some cohesion and common-sense. If  
they cannot win this year, with the odds  
in their favor, they might as well aban-  
don themselves to the position of a  
permanent minority.

It may be interesting, inasmuch as  
the reviews of the political situation  
which have appeared in The Washing-  
ton Herald during the past few weeks  
have dealt largely with conditions in  
the Republican party, to discuss briefly  
the foundations upon which the Demo-  
cratic party this year based its hope of  
victory. First and foremost, of course,  
is the apparent demoralization in the  
Republican ranks. This is the largest  
asset in the Democratic column. It is a  
self-evident fact that when the Re-  
publicans are united they are hard to  
defeat. Much comfort, therefore, do  
the Democrats derive from the spec-  
tacle of President Taft denouncing the  
progressives in his own party as "poli-  
tical neutrals," and the present man-  
ager of the Roosevelt faction accusing  
the administration of using "marked  
cards and loaded dice." With genuine  
delight they see the publicity agents of  
the Taft bureau dipping their pens in  
gall and indulging in all manner of sat-  
ire, not to say abuse, at Roosevelt's ex-  
pense. They note with inward satisfac-  
tion that while Roosevelt is accused of  
receiving financial support from a trust  
that is menaced with indictment, the  
fact becomes known that the Taft cam-  
paign committee in 1908 was under obli-  
gation to the same corporation.

It is true that the Republican party  
has a happy faculty of getting together  
on election day, but the Democrats do  
not believe that the wide chasm which  
now exists can be closed between now  
and next November. It must be ad-  
mitted that there is some basis for this  
belief. The administration managers  
have been brought to a realizing sense  
of the danger of a personal campaign.  
They know that many influential Re-  
publicans have seriously considered the  
advisability, when they meet in national  
convention at Chicago, of suggesting  
that both Taft and Roosevelt be elimi-  
nated as candidates and some one be  
named who has not become embroiled in  
the bitter struggle. Consequently,  
there has been a cessation of personal-  
ities, so far as the Taft bureau is con-  
cerned. The matter which it now fur-  
nishes to the press is as mild as spring  
weather. It deals only with what might  
be called legitimate news, and refrains  
from caustic comment. Even Timothy  
Woodruff hastens to explain that the  
Republican organization is not making  
war upon Roosevelt, even though the  
friends of President Taft are deter-  
mined to achieve the latter's renomina-  
tion.

The probability is, however, that this  
is merely a lull in the storm. Roose-  
velt will force the fighting, even if the  
Taft men will not. Already he threatens  
to throw a bomb into the Taft camp,  
and everybody knows that Roosevelt is  
of a bomb-throwing disposition. The  
outlook is, therefore, that before long  
the two factions of the party will be at  
each other again, hammer and tongs.  
The Taft administration will be em-  
barrassed and annoyed at every turn  
by the Roosevelt managers, and it will  
be compelled, in self-defense, to reply  
in kind. The President will not, of  
course, be a willing party to this war-  
fare. He is of the temperament which  
deplores rough-and-tumble politics. The  
maelstrom is swirling around him,  
however, and he cannot escape it.

And the situation which now exists

will be intensified when the national  
convention assemblies. There will be  
contesting delegations—some of them,  
as the one from Kansas City, taking  
issue with the popular will, and others  
denouncing the methods by which the  
Taft delegates have been chosen in the  
South. Over these delegations, it can  
now be predicted almost to a certainty,  
the administration steam roller will  
move with juggernaut justice. In the  
convention itself the rift will be  
widened.

In thus dealing with the unfortunate  
division in the Republican party, there  
is no occasion to indulge in either  
speculation or prophecy. The facts are  
written so large that he who runs,  
though a fool, may read. It is a situa-  
tion which the Republicans themselves  
recognize, but which, apparently, they  
are powerless to remedy.

But if they cannot prevent a display  
of factional strife, they should not sup-  
ply their opponents with deadly ammu-  
nition. This they have done in the  
speech which Secretary Stimson deliv-  
ered at Chicago and to which The  
Washington Herald, on account of the  
remarkable character of the utterance,  
has already reverted. Mr. Stimson, in  
his carefully prepared address, declared  
that during the past thirty-four years  
there has been a steady increase of  
unnecessary protection every time that  
the Republican party has touched the  
tariff. He said even more than this, for  
he admitted that "privileged interests"  
had fattened upon the tariff as upon a  
bounty, and that the beneficiaries of the  
protective system have become stronger  
and stronger within the party and the  
nation.

Mr. Stimson had a logical and proper  
purpose in view. He desired to show  
that President Taft has labored to  
change these conditions through the  
creation of a tariff board which would  
deal with the schedules impartially and  
from a scientific instead of a political  
standpoint. Mr. Stimson has, however,  
a very poor regard for public intelli-  
gence, and less appreciation of Demo-  
cratic political sense, if he fails to  
realize that the admission which he has  
made absolutely confirms the Demo-  
cratic opposition to Republican adminis-  
tration.

It is not necessary to give the Demo-  
cratic party any suggestions as to the  
utilization of this episode. Already its  
managers have arranged to give wide  
publicity to Mr. Stimson's admission,  
coupling with it the fact that the tariff  
bill of 1909, which measure is included  
in the upward-revision legislation of  
Mr. Stimson's declaration, was passed  
by a Republican Congress and approved,  
both in signature and verbal utterance,  
by a Republican President. They are  
prepared to show by the record of the  
present Congress that whenever recip-  
rocity or tariff reform was at issue  
the Republican party in almost solid  
phalanx has voted to perpetuate the  
conditions which Mr. Stimson so  
frankly and, from a Republican point  
of view, so ill-advisedly portrays.

The tariff will be a principal issue in  
the campaign. It is the only issue upon  
which the Democrats have been able to  
elect a President since the war. For-  
tunately for them, their main conten-  
tion receives Republican confirmation.  
They have simply to quote a Cabinet  
officer's own words to prove that the  
schedules of the tariff bill have been  
designed to offer unnecessary protection  
to manufacturers already enjoying ex-  
cessive profits, and that, as a logical se-  
quence, the consumer has suffered.  
They can appeal to the people to de-  
cide whether the party responsible for  
this disregard of public welfare de-  
serves to be continued in power.

While the Republicans are thus aid-  
ing the Democrats, the latter are help-  
ing themselves. The scheme to admit  
sugar free of duty, reducing its cost to  
every family in the land, and to over-  
come by an income tax the loss of reve-  
nue thus occasioned, is an adroit poli-  
tical move. It taxes the citizen who  
can afford to pay and relieves manufac-  
turers of some of the burden of the high cost  
of living.

Perhaps it may truthfully be said that  
the proposition is brought forward with  
the knowledge that it cannot pass the  
Senate and is, therefore, a mere cam-  
paign trick. This does not detract from  
its political value. The Senate is Re-  
publican, and its refusal to adopt, or  
even its declination to act upon, the pro-  
posed measure will be charged against  
the dominant party. The Democrats  
have made a shrewd play for a favor-  
able position, and this will have its  
effect. The income tax is, upon the  
whole, recognized as a just burden, be-  
sides which the great mass of people  
do not enjoy incomes of \$5,000 a year,  
while every housekeeper knows what it  
means to purchase sugar at a reduction  
of a cent on every pound.

The Democratic candidates for the  
Presidential nomination, while they are  
making an earnest fight which indi-  
cates that the nominee has more than  
a hopeful chance of election, and while  
they are indulging in some rivalry  
among themselves, have not yet reached  
the point of personal recrimination.  
More than this, there is a determination  
among the Democratic leaders in the  
Senate and House to support the nomi-  
nee, whoever he may be. They will  
not let the approaching election be lost  
through Democratic division. In other  
words, they are now displaying the  
same temperament which in the past  
has been a vital factor in assuring Re-  
publican victories. It is a new phase of  
the Democratic character. Solidity and  
harmony have not been Democratic vir-

## A LITTLE NONSENSE.

AN INCONSISTENT MAN.

The hapless lady was at what  
"crushes and weak."  
It seems she always would insist  
On leading from a monk.  
Her play was nearly always bad  
And always made her husband mad.

His constant nagging made the dame  
Start practice with a club:  
She learned the game, now plays the  
same.  
Much better than her hub,  
But matters stand quite as of yore:  
Her game still makes her husband sore.

Uncle Pennywise Says:  
A skull has been dug up in Arizona  
with a jawbone eighteen inches long.  
Are any of the campaign orators mis-  
taken?

The Real Victor.  
"He may have beaten me to the pole."  
"But you are not jealous, eh?"  
"No; I beat him to the lecture plat-  
form."

March 10 in History.  
March 10, 1847—Henry VIII plays his  
first game of golf, such had language en-  
sued.

March 10, 1755—Boswell and Dr. John-  
son are invited to dinner by the Pope, and  
eat for the first time in several days.

His Literary Effort.  
"A big college has just made Wombat  
a doctor of literature."  
"What did Wombat ever write?"  
"I understand he wrote 'em a very large  
check.'"

Wifely Hints.  
Hints of springtime are a haze.  
Nothing less.  
For they mostly appertain  
To a dress.

A Commercial Reason.  
"Do you know any chorus girls?" in-  
quired the senior partner.  
"Certainly not," snorted the junior  
partner. "Why do you ask such a ques-  
tion as that?"

"I meant no harm. If you could man-  
age to get engaged to a chorus girl, I  
think I could get you a gold bolster up  
your credit for awhile."

Harmless Amusement.  
"I see somebody has sold you a gold  
brick at some time."  
"Yes," admitted Farmer Whiffetree. "I  
paid \$2 for the brick. It was sure at  
first, but I'm satisfied now. It's worth  
its weight in gold to amuse the summer  
boarders."

Inside Information.  
"Now this race is a sure thing. You  
can have a talk with the jockey. If you  
like."  
The man with the money had evidently  
played some things before.  
"I'd rather have a talk with the horse,"  
said he.

## President Taft's Toledo Speech.

When President Taft deals with the  
subject of the judges he is in a con-  
genial atmosphere. By temperament  
and training he believes that the courts  
are inviolate. It is not surprising, there-  
fore, to find him in his speech yesterday  
in Toledo returning to his favorite  
topic.

Much of his address would seem to  
be unnecessary. He devoted no small  
part of his utterance to denouncing the  
Rooseveltian idea of the recall of judi-  
cial decisions. This is a waste of good  
ammunition. We do not believe that  
the country is taking seriously the propo-  
sition put forth by Mr. Roosevelt in  
his Columbus address. There will be  
universal agreement with the President  
that it is a remarkable suggestion, and  
with his further comment that it is "one  
which is so contrary to anything in gov-  
ernment heretofore proposed that it is  
hard to give it serious consideration."

Mr. Taft, while he takes occasion to  
emphasize his belief in popular govern-  
ment, nevertheless shows that the elec-  
torate is by no means universal. Only  
one-fourth of the population actually  
votes, and therefore the conduct of all  
is in the keeping of a majority of this  
one-fourth. This leaves a large mi-  
nority, and the rights of this minority  
must be safeguarded by the courts, as  
otherwise it would be deprived of in-  
alienable rights. This, in brief, is the  
President's argument, and it is undoubt-  
edly a strong one. He is not blind, of  
course, to the defects in the judiciary  
system—the tedious delay and the ex-  
pense of litigation—but these defects,  
he holds, are not due to the corruption  
of judges and can be remedied by the  
legislatures of the States and by Con-  
gress without resort to radical and dan-  
gerous experiments.

In all his discussions upon the courts,  
President Taft is on safe and familiar  
ground. His Toledo speech will ap-  
peal to the conservative sense of the  
country.

## Justice to the Oystermen.

While it would be dangerous to the  
health of the community to allow in-  
fected oysters to be sold here, and  
while the authorities have acted wisely  
in condemning unhealthy food, the fact  
remains that their duty is not entirely  
ended with seizure and confiscation.  
If it be true that there is a region of  
the river which is subject to pollution,  
even though that region be many miles  
from Washington, the authorities  
should make a careful survey and notify  
the oyster dredgers of the extent of the  
proscribed territory. It would seem as  
if they could map out this zone and thus  
save the oystermen the loss of time in  
securing the oysters and their transpor-  
tation to Washington, as well as the  
value of their entire cargoes.

If some action of this kind be not  
taken, oystermen will be afraid to bring  
their supplies to the city, and not only  
will a valuable trade be lost, but a  
source of food supply will be taken  
away.

## That Simple Ballot.

The prospect of eight feet of paper to  
be crossed-marked by each voter in Omaha  
at the April primary would indicate that  
this is a fertile field for short ballot agi-  
tation.

## A Stubborn Musician.

An orchestra leader at St. Louis was  
so engaged at the apolache won by a  
pianist that he walked out. In other  
words, he got mad and wouldn't play.

## A DIPLOMATIC TRAVELER.

He Would Not Give Poor Indian  
A Drink of Whisky.

From the Boston Herald.  
Acting Mayor Attridge does not believe  
in jumping at conclusions. He does not  
agree with a certain prominent Bostonian  
who believes that "all political  
speeches are alike, and when you've  
heard the first five minutes of one you  
can tell just what is coming." The man  
who is guiding the municipal ship while  
Mayor Fitzgerald is away told a story  
the other day to prove the fallacy of this  
theory.

An orator was speaking in a small  
Western town. "Once," said he, "I was  
making a long journey across the prairie.  
It was winter, and bitterly cold. As I  
grew dark I was startled by the sound  
of a horse's hoofs behind me, and when  
I turned around I beheld an Indian."  
"White man," he said, "give poor In-  
dian drink of whisky and Indian give  
white man blanket."

"Oh, think of it, gentlemen; think of  
this poor, untutored child of the plains  
ready to barter his warm blanket for a  
single mouthful of strong drink. I sobbed  
my head and rode the faster."

"Soon the Indian again came beside me.  
'If white man give Indian drink, Indian  
give white man saddle and blanket.'  
I sobbed more bitterly than before. But  
it was not all. When I refused, he offered  
his blanket, saddle, and horse."

"At this a man in the audience could  
contain himself no longer.  
"What, he roared, 'why didn't ye give  
him a drink?'"

"What," retorted the orator, "give  
that heathen a drink of whisky, and he  
will give me a horse and only half a  
blanket."

## MAY HAVE BEEN A NORSEMAN.

Ingenuous Claim that Washington's  
Ancestors Lived in Scandinavia.

From the Springfield Republican.  
The descendants of the Vikings may be  
consoled for skeptical treatment by his-  
torians of the legend of the discovery of  
America by Christopher Columbus. It is  
shown to be of Scandinavian descent.  
That was the contention made at a ban-  
quet the other night at the Old Club in  
Minneapolis, at which Macdonald's his-  
tory of the Scandinavians in Pennsylvania  
was quoted as authority. Macdonald  
recalls how Washington at farewell re-  
ception to the Swedish officer, Baron  
Axel Ferner, expressed pleasure at being  
among people of his forefathers' blood.

However, there is nothing unusual in a  
strain of Scandinavian blood in England,  
where Celts, Saxons, Danes, and Norse  
long fought or mingled amicably. By  
tradition and evidence on which anti-  
quarians are not agreed, the Washington  
family descends from a family called  
Wass, which came from the province of  
Shant in 850 and settled in Durham  
County. Their town, first called Wasing-  
ton, became successively Wessington,  
Wilmington, Westington, Wasington,  
Washington, and finally Wash-  
ington.

## THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL.

No Argument Against This Addi-  
tion to Beauties of Washington.

From the Chicago Tribune.  
There can be no argument over the  
need of an appropriate memorial to Ab-  
raham Lincoln in the National Capital. Yet  
there has been division as to the form  
which it should take. Three principal  
plans have been broached—one for a na-  
tional boulevard from Washington to  
Gettysburg, one for a structure near the  
Pennsylvania station, and a third for a  
monument on the Potomac on the point  
of the axis formed by the Capitol and  
the Washington Monument.

The latter plan is in harmony with the  
plans of L'Enfant and has the support  
of the special park commission, the  
American Institute of Architects, and the  
leading sculptors, architects, painters,  
and landscape architects.

Unquestionably this site should be  
chosen. Even if the Gettysburg road  
plan should be carried out, it would not  
entirely preclude the use of a proper mem-  
orial in Washington. The station site is not  
in keeping with the city plan of Wash-  
ington, and is defective in other respects.

The memorial would be subordinated to  
the general plan of the city, and the monu-  
mental station. It should stand alone.  
The site chosen on the Potomac is in  
every way desirable. There has been  
some criticism of the form of the mem-  
orial, a classic portion. The critics have  
been asked for something more American.  
The objection does not appeal to us.  
The classic form belongs to the race, and  
until the American people have developed a  
native form we should not hesitate to use it.  
Wherever it is aesthetically harmonious,  
Lincoln was himself not exactly Hellenic,  
and yet there was that simplicity, eleva-  
tion, and grandeur in his character which  
belonged to the ideals of Greece. It would be a mis-  
take to turn loose Mr. Guston Borglum  
or some other ardent American to experi-  
ment upon the memorial.

## Jews in Germany.

Tendency Toward Absorption in the  
Cities Is Noticeable.

Berlin Letter to the New York Sun.  
At a Zionist meeting in Berlin com-  
plaints were made of the gradual ex-  
tinction of Jews in Germany. It was  
stated that 80 per cent. of the German  
Jews a century ago lived in villages,  
while today not more than 10 per cent.  
are found in the country. The tendency  
of the people is to be absorbed in the  
towns, where they can devote themselves  
exclusively to trades, the learned profes-  
sions, and occupations which are calcu-  
lated to postpone marriage until the age  
of thirty-five.

Another cause for the diminution of  
the Jews is the two-child family, when  
it is a well-known fact that a race which  
does not produce families of three and  
four must die. Another cause is mixed  
marriages, which leads to the adoption  
of Christianity. Of the Jewish marriages  
in Hamburg alone 61 per cent. are mixed  
and the bulk of the children are not edu-  
cated in the Jewish faith. Zionism is  
suggested as the sole remedy whereby a  
national Jewish reservoir can be built  
at Palestine to keep the stream of pure  
Hebrew nationality flowing through the  
world.

## MEXICO'S MADERO.

From the Birmingham Age-Herald.  
President Madero is also experiencing  
an unusually hard winter.

From the Detroit Free Press.  
President Madero, of Mexico, probably  
thinks he couldn't have been treated  
worse if he were asking for a third term.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel.  
Francisco I. Madero probably would  
have something to say on the third term  
proposition if he were not so busy hid-  
ing down his job.

From the Norfolk Virginia Pilot.  
Madero announces that he will not re-  
sign the Mexican Presidency, but he  
hazards the prediction that, if confronted  
with the same alternative, he would do as  
Diaz did.

From the Pasadena News.  
Madero seems to be a failure as a na-  
tional executive and his retirement is  
freely predicted. His administration has  
been a series of tactical blunders from  
the start. The sooner he gives way to  
Quemada the better for his country—and  
for his own peace of mind.

## UNCLE JOE.

From the Cleveland Leader.  
Just for old times' sake why doesn't  
Uncle Joe Cannon say something?

From the Birmingham Age-Herald.  
The weather in Washington on Mon-  
day, March 4, has given a stimulus to  
the talk of changing the inauguration  
date. It was a raw and thoroughly dis-  
agreeable day, the sky being overcast  
and rain or snow threatening. Members  
of Congress shivered on their way to  
and from the Capitol, and many thought  
of the unkindness of early March weather  
for the ceremonies attending the chang-  
ing of an administration.

From the Brooklyn Standard-Evening.  
If that Washington gentleman who is  
offering \$10,000 for a wife will watch the  
Memphis divorce court proceedings he may  
"pinch his bet" by several thou-  
sands.

From the Nashville Tennessean.  
Is it possible that President Taft  
shipped Maj. Bullitt away because he  
showed signs of Rooseveltism? When a  
prominent member of the administra-  
tion leaves Washington for foreign  
shores in these troublous days he is sus-  
pected of being a "Bullycrust."

## WOMEN COLONELS

## IN FOREIGN ARMIES

The German crown prince and crown  
princess are spending the month of March  
in the Engadine. They are stopping at  
the Cresta Palace Hotel at Celerina.  
Later on in the spring the crown prince  
will go to Cannes on a visit to his  
mother, the Dowager Grand Duchess  
of Mecklenburg-Schwerin (Anastasia Mich-  
ailovna), and she will be accompanied to  
the Riviera by her sister, the crown  
princess of Denmark.

The children of the crown prince and  
princess have been left at Danzig when the  
crown prince is in garrison as commander  
of the Black (Death's Head) Hussars. But  
they are now in Berlin and under close  
supervision of their grandfather, Em-  
peror Wilhelm. And thereby hangs this  
tale.

The house in Danzig occupied by the  
crown prince's family is separated from  
the road by a narrow strip of gar-  
den and a high iron railing, although  
sentinels are posted at all the entrances.  
The Kaiser had jestingly said that the  
prince's children must not stay too long  
in Danzig or they would become "Danzig  
Paukes," the local name for street  
arabs. Recently the eldest boy, Prince  
Wilhelm, was standing outside a gate  
examining a group ofurchins who were  
staring at him.

"Are you Danzig Paukes?" asked the  
prince.  
The lads forgot their respect for the  
future Emperor and made a rush for the  
prince, who put up his fists and prepared  
to fight. Tutors and nurses arrived just  
in time to prevent the fight.

As soon as the Emperor heard of the  
incident he telegraphed instructions for  
the children to return to Berlin.

When Princess Charlotte of Prussia,  
the vivacious sister of King Frederick  
William IV. of Prussia, married Czar  
Nicholas II. of Russia, it was agreed gen-  
erally that the union was an ideal one  
for both had much in common. The  
Prussian princess was passionately fond  
of military life, attending all reviews  
on horseback, and on the occasion of her  
marriage her brother, the King, gave  
him new brother-in-law a commission as  
colonel in the famous Sixth Regiment of  
Prussian Cuirassiers.

When Czar Nicholas died King Fried-  
rich Wilhelm caused no little commotion  
throughout military Europe by passing  
the commission to his sister, the Czar's  
widow. Charlotte was delighted with her  
new dignity, for in those days the Sixth  
Cuirassiers were the finest regiment in  
the Prussian army. The regiment also  
was very proud of its new colonel, and it  
was an inspiring sight to see her on  
horseback at reviews.

It was thus that the fashion of ap-  
pointing women colonels was started  
among royalty. Other monarchs began  
appointing women to colonelcies in their  
armies, until to-day it is estimated that  
there are some fifty regiments command-  
ed by princesses and duchesses. Most of  
these women officers, however, are in the  
German and Russian armies.

Of late years the custom has some-  
times degenerated to a mere means of  
conferring an honor upon some princess  
whose country a monarch wished to pro-  
pitiate, and who is not in the least in  
sympathy with the regiment she is sup-  
posed to command. The Russian em-  
press, for example, is colonel of the First  
Regiment of Prussian Dragoons, a striking  
example.

The present Crown Princess Sofia of  
Greece and the Princess Margaret of  
Besse, the Kaiser's youngest sisters,  
both have been popular with their reg-  
iments. They are chips of the old block,  
and the people interest in them is testi-  
fied by the skill and courage which they  
display as their military brother.

Crown Princess Sofia of Greece is  
colonel of the Third Regiment of Prussian  
Grenadiers of the Guard (Garde  
Majestät), t. e., "Maybuds," on account  
of their yellow shoulder straps, and her  
sister-in-law, the Princess of Hesse, is  
colonel of the Eighth Regiment of the  
Prussian army corps. Both are very famous  
troops, and have received numerous de-  
corations for valor on the field of battle.

The Kaiser's youngest daughter, the  
Princess Marie Louise, is colonel of the  
most striking figure among Europe's  
"colonelletes," for she is the "honorary"  
chief of the Second Regiment of the  
Prussian Light Guards, the historic and  
widely famous "Black" or "Death's  
Head" Hussars, named "black" because  
of their somber black uniform, relieved  
absolutely by no other shade on shoulder  
straps, collars, armlets, brass hardware,  
or helmets, to complete the impression  
made by the skull and crossbones on  
their "tachkko," that they "ride unto  
death without fear or favor."

Those of my readers who, perchance,  
have read the poem entitled "Luetow's  
Wilde Verwegene Jagd," by the soldier-  
poet, Theodor Körner, who died at the  
head of his company in the desperate  
days during the Napoleonic invasion  
of northeastern Prussia, will be able  
to form a true conception of what the  
"Black Hussars" means to every patriotic  
Prussian, and why the Kaiser has  
honored his children by giving  
the command of this historic troop  
to his eldest son and heir and made his  
youngest daughter its "honorary"  
colonel.

The First Regiment of the Black Hus-  
sars for many years has been in garrison  
at the great fort of Posen, one of the  
strongholds against a possible invasion  
by Russia, fortified by Prussia after  
the second division of ill-fated Poland,  
when the province of Posen fell to King  
Frederick's share.

Queen Mary of England is the colonel  
of the Fifth Prussian Hussars (the late  
Prince Friedrich Karl's "Rothe Hussar-  
en"). These dashing riders guard her  
British majesty's carriage when she pays  
an official visit to the Berlin Court or  
to Potsdam family reunions.

The German Empress, Augusta Victoria,  
is in command of another Prussian  
cavalry regiment, the Eighty-sixth (Pun-  
ishers), which covered itself with undying  
glory (together with the sixth and the  
forty-sixth from which their troop it  
emanated when the Prussian army was  
enlarged) at the heights of Alphen in  
the very first engagement of the Franco-  
German war of 1870 and the needless  
posting of which regiments as well as the  
Ninth, the Fourteenth and the Eighteenth  
of the then Fifth army corps to the  
merciless fire of the French who occu-  
pied these heights—but were driven off  
by the Prussian army.

In the famous "Alte Halbschmetz,"  
a general of the old school and com-  
mandant of Posen.

But the Kaiser also holds a com-  
mission in the Hussars army, for she is  
colonel of the Hussars of the Guard of  
Grodo.

Queen Elizabeth of Roumania, "Carmen  
Sylvia," who endeared herself to the  
soldiers by her devotion during the  
Turkish war of 1877, commands the second  
division of Roumanian Light Infantry.

Queen Olga of Greece holds a unique  
place among her "sisters-in-arms." She  
is the only female admiral in existence.  
In fact, no other woman holds any com-  
mand in a European navy. She is the  
cousin of the late Czar Alexander III.

## ORIGIN OF THE RECALL.

## It Started in Switzerland in 1830